

BEGIN GENERAL RETREAT FROM SOUTHERN SERBIA

**Anglo-French Forces Believed to Be
Retiring to Region of
Saloniki.**

MAKE DESPERATE RESISTANCE

**Question Arises Concerning Attitude
of Greece if Germans and Bul-
gars Follow Allies Across Frontier.
Activity on Gallipoli.**

LONDON, December 10.—The Anglo-French forces have commenced a general retirement from Southern Serbia, and it is suggested that their destination is the region of Saloniki. This retirement was necessitated, not only by the superior forces of Bulgarians and Germans, but to a threat of an outflanking movement from Petrovo, where the Bulgarians have arrived, and also to danger to their line of communication from Bulgarian irregulars who had crossed the Greek front.

Both the French and British forces, who are well supplied with artillery and machine guns, engaged in a four days' battle in which they inflicted heavy losses on the Bulgarians, who fought with desperation and the greatest courage. Attack after attack was repulsed, but the Bulgarians still came on, and each evening the allies fell back to new positions, where events of the day before were repeated.

CONCERNING ATTITUDE OF GREEN GOVERNMENT

The question now arises whether the Bulgarians and Germans will follow the allies across the Greek frontier, and what attitude the Greek government will adopt. King Constantine has promised to use his arms to protect the retreating forces if they undertake to re-embark, and has shown his good faith by preventing Bulgarian raiding bands from destroying the allies' communications, but it is doubtful whether the allies will agree to evacuate Saloniki, which, under the guns of their ships, would provide a good defensive position and a base from which other operations could be undertaken. It is on this point that negotiations between Greece and the entente allies is now proceeding.

While retiring from Southern Serbia the allied forces have been given effective assistance by the Montenegrins and Serbians who fled into Albania. This is shown in the resistance which both the Serbs and the Montenegrins are offering the invaders. The Montenegrins have been fighting a series of rear-guard actions, and delivering counterattacks, which the Austrians admit seriously delayed their advance. The Austrians are now attempting a new advance from the region of Berat, west of Lake Skadar.

SHOWING ACTIVITY

The Serbians, who are now receiving supplies from the Adriatic coast, are still showing activity. The Italians also have re-enforced the garrison at Vlora, Cachona, from which place they are sending relief to the Serbians coming from the Ochrida Lake district.

There is no further news from Mesopotamia, where, according to last accounts, the Turks were attacking Kulte-Amara, and had actually reached a point on the river below that town, but the success of the Russians in dispersing a band of Persian rebels under German and Turkish officers at Sultan Bulak Pass, on the road to Hamadan, it is believed, will ease the situation in that part of the world.

Much activity is reported on the Gallipoli Peninsula, where it is reported fresh German artillery is arriving, and on the Iszio front, where the Italians have gained more ground in the direction of Goria. Along other fronts no important changes have occurred.

WILSON IN EARNEST PLEA TO BUSINESS MEN OF COUNTRY

(Continued from First Page.)

The history of business in this country which is not wholly satisfactory. It is interesting to remember that in the early years of the century we felt ourselves more a part of the general world than we have felt since then. Down to the War of 1812, the seas were full of American ships. American enterprise was everywhere expressed in American commerce, when we were a little nation, and yet, now that we are a great nation, the seas are almost bare of our ships, and we trade with other countries at the convenience of the carriers of other nations. The truth is that after the War of 1812 we seemed deliberately to have chosen to be provincial, to shut ourselves up upon ourselves, exploit our own resources for our own benefit rather than the benefit of the rest of the world. Now American industry in recent years has been crying for an outlet into the currents of the world. There were some American minds, some American business men, who did find their way into foreign markets; but others seemed deliberately to refrain or not to know that there were opportunities to be availed of.

"Until the recent banking act, you could not find so far as I am informed, a branch of an American bank anywhere outside of the United States, whereas other nations were doing their banking business on foreign shores through the instrumentality of their own bankers."

FUNCTIONS NOT PERFORMED BY AMERICAN BANKERS

"It was told at a meeting of the American Bankers' Association that much of the foreign banking business, the business in foreign exchange, had to be done in our ports by branches of Canadian banks established among ourselves. Being literalists, we interpreted the national banking act to mean that the national banks could not engage in this business, and some of the natural, some of the necessary functions of banking, were not performed by American bankers."

"I refer to this merely as an evidence of what I take leave to call our provincialism. Moreover, during this period American business men were so interested to be protected against the competition of other business men in other countries that they proceeded by organization to protect themselves against each other and engaged in the politics of organization, rather than in the statesmanship of enterprise."

The President said that organization is necessary to both politics and business, but that its object ought to be efficiency, not exclusion.

"The only legitimate object of organ-

ization is efficiency," he continued. "It can never be legitimate when it is intended for hostile competitive purposes. The spirit of exclusion and monopoly is not the American spirit. The American spirit is a spirit of opportunity, and of equal opportunity. So I say that we have reason to look back upon the past of American business with some dissatisfaction; but I, for my part, look forward to the future of American business with the greatest confidence."

"I have sometimes heard exhortations to the effect that politics ought not to be injected into business. It is just as apt that you should not inject business into politics, because, so far as the business of this country is concerned, there ought not to be any politics."

PRINCIPLES OF DEMOCRACY OF GREATEST SERVICE

"I, gentleman, am a Democrat, as you probably have heard and I am a militant Democrat but it is because I believe that the principles of Democracy will be of more service to the country than any other principles. I find that I am one of the few men of my acquaintance who absolutely believe every word for example, of the Virginia Bill of Rights. This says that when a government proves unsatisfactory to the life of the people—let me quote the language, but the meaning—they have a right to alter or abolish it in any way that they please. When things were perhaps more debatable than they are now about our immediate neighbor to the south of us, I do not know how many men came to me and suggested that the government of Mexico should be altered, but, being a subscriber to the doctrine of the Virginia Bill of Rights, I could not agree with him. The Mexicans may not know what to do with their government, but that is none of our business; and so long as I have the power to prevent it, nobody shall butt in to tell it for them. That is what I mean by being a Democrat built on the international Bill of Rights."

"Now those bills of rights say something that are pertinent to business. They assert the absolute equality of rights on the part of the individuals to access to opportunity. That is the reason I am opposed to monopoly, not because monopoly does not produce some excellent results of a kind, but because it is intended to shut out a lot of people who ought not to be shut out, and I believe that democracy is the only thing that vitalizes a whole people instead of vitalizing only some of the people of the country. I am not fit to be the trustee of prosperity for this country, neither are you, neither is any group of men fit to be the trustees for the economical guidance of this country. I believe in the common man. The country consists of him. He is the backbone of the country. The man who sits above the average uses him, and ought to respect him, but ought to respect his government, ought to respect the voice through which the very lifblood of the country flows."

RESERVE FORCE OF WORLD IN BUSINESS AFFAIRS

"Now, with regard to the future of business in this country, no man can speak with confidence, because it happens that the distressing months since the great European war began have put America in a peculiar relation to the rest of the world. It is possible if we would be the reserve force of the world in respect to financial and economic power. It looks like as if in the days of reconstruction and recuperation which are ahead of Europe we would have to do many of the things—many of the most important things—which hitherto have been done through European instrumentalities."

"No man can say just how these matters are going to shape themselves, but every man can see that the opportunity of America is going to be unparalleled, and that the resources of the world will be put at the service of the world as they never were put at its service before. Therefore, it is imperative that no impediment should be put in the way of coming into the rest of the world. And, for the first time, gentlemen, it happens, I believe, providentially—that the business men of America have an instrumentality in the new banking law such as they never had before for the end and law and free course of the natural processes of credit. For the first time we are not bound up in an inelastic currency. Our credit is current, and that current will run through all the channels of commerce in every part of the world."

The President said the new banking law furnishes the business men of this country with an instrument such as credit never possessed before.

"Credit is a very great spontaneous thing," he continued. "Its excursions ought not to be personally conducted. There have been times in this country when the expeditions of credit were personally conducted. I could name some of the agencies where guards were provided. There were times when there were too limited circles in the Eastern portion of our country who thought they knew more about business in the other parts of the country than the people who lived in those parts of the country. I always doubted them. I now know that they did not."

POINTS TO VISION AND BEAUTY OF DEMOCRACY

"The vision of a democracy that is this, that you must not be presumptuous enough to determine beforehand where the vitality is going to come from. The beauty of a democracy is that you never can tell when a youngster is born what he is going to do with you, and that no matter how humbly he is born, no matter what circumstances hamper him at the outset, he has got a chance to master the minds and lead the imaginations of the whole country. That is the beauty of democracy, that you don't beforehand pretend to pick out the vital centers, but they pick themselves out."

"So I want you to share with me this vision of the future of American business—a cosmopolitan spirit, of a spirit of enterprise, out of which the old timidity has gone. For you will have to admit, gentlemen, that American business men have been timid. They have constantly run to Washington and said, 'It looks like rain; for God's sake give us shelter.' You don't need Washington. There is genius enough in this country to master the enterprise of the world, and it ought not to ask odds of anybody who would like to have the thrilling pride of realizing that there was nobody in America who was afraid to match wits with the world. When I move about the country I feel as you do, I see the great industries, the quick origination of minds when they meet new circumstances, the readiness with which Americans adapt themselves to new circumstances—that is the spirit of conquest."

"You know that for more than a hundred years after the settlement of this country—for nearly a hundred years after the establishment of the union—there was always a frontier on this continent and the typical American was the man who did not need any assistance from anywhere or anybody, but who went out into a new

British and French Forces Continue Gradual Retirement

IN the face of the onslaughts of the Bulgarians, the British and French forces in the extreme southeastern portion of Serbia continue their gradual retirement. The rear-guard movement, according to Paris, is being carried out methodically and without great difficulty, and heavy casualties have been inflicted on the Bulgarians.

The situation of these forces again brings to the fore the salient question of the Bulgarian campaign—what is to be the attitude of Greece to the entente troops who re-enter her territory? The ministers of the entente powers are said to be still conferring with the Greek authorities on this point, and the expectation in the entente capitals is that a categorical reply soon must be forthcoming from the Greek king and his government.

According to Berlin reports, Serbians, Thessalians and Tripolitans have defeated the Italians in Tripoli, capturing the Vilayet of Tripoli. The Italians are declared to have lost 6,000 men killed and to have abandoned large stores of arms and ammunition.

Six shots, two of them solid, were fired at the steamer *Commo*, of the Porto Bello Line, to make her heavy to so that men from the French cruiser *Descartes* could take on German *Bremen* aboard, according to a dispatch from Porto Bello.

Emperor William, in answer to the request of the United States government for the withdrawal of the German naval and military attaches to the German embassy, has personally recalled them and asked the United States to secure safe conduct home for them and for their successors, who will be sent to Washington.

The last day but one for recruiting in England under the voluntary plan of the Earl of Derby saw large crowds of men, young and middle-aged, at the recruiting stations enrolling.

Artillery and mining operations are still in progress on the Gallipoli peninsula, and his own name for himself, established his own government, arranged everything to suit himself, and then occasionally went back to his own home, rich and powerful and contented. That was the typical American."

**MAKING PEACEFUL
CONQUEST OF WORLD**

Mr. Wilson said that now America makes peaceful conquest of the world, and when the time comes over the world in greater measure, it will be a different aspect. "I do not believe that there is going to be any patched up peace," the President continued. "I believe that thoughtful men of every country and of every sort will insist that when we get peace again we shall have guarantees that it will remain, and that the instrumentalities of justice will be exalted above the instrumentalities of force. I believe that the compact of nations, heretofore reigned in the minds of Americans, and I think people everywhere in the world will assert it once for all in international affairs, and that of American preserves her peace, preserves her self-possession, preserves her attitude of friendliness toward all the world, she may have the privilege, whether in one form or another, of being the mediating influence by which these things may be induced."

He then spoke of what the business men could do by going out in the spirit of service and advancement. You do this, he said, concluding his speech. "The American spirit, whether it be labelled so or not, will have its conquest far and wide, and when we come back from our long voyage of trade, we will not feel that we have left strangers behind us, but that we have left friends behind us, and come back home to sit by the fireside and speak of the common kinship of all mankind."

**SEVEN THOUSAND PERSONS
GREETED BY PRESIDENT**

President Wilson today established a new record for number of persons greeted by him at a public reception, according to most of his official party. Seven thousand persons passed through the portals of the State Capitol, and some 100,000 were estimated to have joined the line.

About three of those who passed down the receiving line were suffragists. Mrs. Frank B. Willis, wife of Ohio's governor, was at the head of the suffragists' delegation. She gave the President a bouquet of yellow roses and white lilies of the valley representing the suffragists' colors.

Another delegation of suffragists sought an interview with the President at his hotel after the reception, but Secretary Tammly told them the President wished to rest before his evening address.

After his evening address before the closing session of the National Conference of the Commission on Church and Country Life he emphasized the need of making country churches more useful.

The President declared that laws are useless unless they express the moral feelings of the people. Therefore, he said, it is primarily the duty of Christians to better the moral character of all persons. He added that Christianity is the most vitalizing thing in the world.

Nations are judged by what they think rather than by what they possess, he said.

Some churches are ever organized, the President declared, amid applause. He said that he believed that schools and churches should be used as social centers in rural districts as well as in cities.

"America is great not only as a government, but as an accomplishment of successful citizenship," he added.

The President and his party left for Washington late to-night on a special train.

**ENTHUSIASTIC RECEPTION
ON HIS ARRIVAL**

In spite of the cold weather this morning the streets between the station and the President's hotel were lined with crowds, which applauded as he passed. The President had re-

**CELESTINS
VICHY**

Owned by and bottled under the direct control of the French Government

Natural Alkaline Water

Your Physician
will recommend
its use, to relieve

**INDIGESTION
RHEUMATISM
URIC ACID
COUT**

*Not Genuine
without the word
CELESTINS*



CELESTINS

RAILROADS ARE WILLING TO RUN THROUGH TRAINS

**But Congestion in Hopewell Freight
Yards Proves Serious
Barrier.**

COMMITTEE VISITS HOPEWELL

**Finds Conditions Different From
What Had Been Anticipated—Du
Pont Company Is Still Sheltering
and Feeding Its Own Employees.**

William T. Reed, president of the Chamber of Commerce, yesterday received from the officials of the Norfolk and Western and the Atlantic Coast Line Railroads assurance that if the Chamber of Commerce desired it, as many trains between Hopewell and Richmond will be put on daily as may be needed to accommodate employees of the Du Pont Powder Company and residents of the devastated city of Hopewell, who desire to take up a temporary or permanent residence in Richmond.

A committee from the chamber visited Hopewell yesterday, and last night made a report to President Reed. In this report the committee recites that conditions are not what they expected to find. Officers of the Du Pont plant took the committee on a tour of inspection. It was disclosed that the congestion in the yards of Hopewell and Richmond is so great that it would be impracticable to run through trains between the junction city and Richmond until the line is double-tracked. Furthermore, if the trains were put on it is doubtful if there would be sufficient passenger traffic to justify it.

DU PONT EMPLOYEES COMFORTABLY HOUSED

The committee reported that less than 100 people among those rendered homeless by the fire slept in Petersburg last night. It was further shown that practically all of the Du Pont employees are comfortably housed, either in hotels, boarding-houses, or other buildings owned by the company.

"The higher officials of the Norfolk and Western and the Atlantic Coast line," said Mr. Reed, "have reluctantly put the proposition of running a special train from Hopewell up to us. We are not asked to bear any of the expense of the experiment. We are not asked to charter a train. We are told, in substance, that if we deem it a profitable proposition and one that will rebound to the interests of the fire sufferers the railroads will abide by our judgment. It may be that we will invite the co-operation of the railroads in the original proposition of the railroads to run a through train from Hopewell to Richmond. If that is decided upon the train will be in operation probably within the next week."

The hotel ceremonies were supposed to be over, but the President asked to meet all the members of the reception committee. They were introduced by Senator Pomerene and Representative Brumbaugh of Ohio, who accompanied the President here from Washington and had breakfast with him this morning.

STROLLS THROUGH STREETS AND IS FOLLOWED BY CROWD

Mr. Wilson then decided to remain in his room to work on the two addresses he was scheduled to deliver later in the day, but it was not long before the clear, cold weather, enticed the President out, and he walked through the business streets of Columbus, accompanied by Secret Service men. He was quickly recognized and followed by a crowd. He stopped frequently to look in shop windows. Several times he bowed and smiled to people who spoke to him.

After walking past the two halls where he was to speak to-day the President picked his own course and walked about a mile from the business section of the city. Before returning to the hotel he traveled about three miles. He was accompanied by his physician, Dr. Grayson, secretary, Joseph P. Tammly and about 100 citizens. Workmen installing a large plate glass window had the pane across the President's path, and he was compelled to dodge it.

DEMOCRATS TO CAUCUS

**Will Meet on Monday Night to Agree
on Extending Emergency Revenue
Tax Until December 31, 1916.**

WASHINGTON, December 10.—A caucus of House Democrats on Monday night to agree on extending the emergency stamp tax until December 31, 1916, and a recess of Congress from December 18 to January 3 was called to-day by Democratic Leader Kitchin.

The emergency revenue law would expire by limitation at the end of this month. The caucus call does not contemplate action on the proposed repeal of the free-sugar clause of the tariff, but it is probable there will be a general discussion of revenue measures.

"America is great not only as a government, but as an accomplishment of successful citizenship," he added.